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CPYRGHT

Super Spy Under Fire

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THE CENTRAL Intelligence agency was set up in 1947 as a super-spy organization to help the United States gather information deemed vital to its defense in the "cold war" being waged by Communists against the free world.

Today it is under attack as never before, accused of being an "invisible government" which makes its own policies, wages its own wars, spends its money without audit or supervision. Its critics accuse it of having embroiled the United States in many crises it has not sought and having defeated American diplomacy thru inexcusable blunders.

Chief attack is being made in Congress, where a proposal for a new and broadened Senate committee to oversee CIA operations, has found widespread support.

The proposal would create a committee of nine members, empowered to employ a staff. The committee would have three members each from the armed forces, appropriations and foreign relations committees.

It would have jurisdiction, not only over CIA activities, but also over other intelligence groups of the government, including the military and state department intelligence units.

The resolution to create the committee is sponsored by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), a long-time critic of CIA.

The dispute may come to a boil in the Senate tomorrow, when the resolution is expected to be introduced.

In the 19 years of the CIA's existence about

Enemies Say

The Central Intelligence agency has been accused of doing many things by its enemies outside the United States. Communist governments and others who hate and fear the American spy complex have accused it (falsely, say authoritative sources outside the CIA) of the following:

—Conspiring to kill Jawaharlal Nehru, the late president of India.

—Provoking the recent outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan.

—Plotting the troubles in Indonesia which led to the taking of power from Sukarno and the murder of leading Indonesian generals last year.

—Supporting and aiding rightist army plots in Algeria.

—Murdering Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's first premier.

—Kidnaping Moroccan agents in Paris.

—Plotting the recent rebellion which overthrew President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

150 resolutions calling for tighter Congressional control over it have been introduced and put aside. The large number of such resolutions is indicative of how uneasy Con-

gressmen have been over a supersecret organization they know little about.

ITS EXPENDITURES, for instance, never show in any budget. They are divided up among other departments as innocuous-sounding items. This does not mean, however, that the CIA is spending huge sums or that it has a blank check. It has an annual budget of a little more than 500 million dollars, about a sixth of the 3 billion dollars the government spends on all its intelligence efforts.

Moreover, all CIA expenditures must be authorized in advance, first by an administrative committee that includes some of the highest-ranking political officials and White House staff assistants.

They are also reviewed by officials in the bureau of the budget who have the power to rule out or reduce an expenditure.

Those who oppose increased Congressional control or even overseeing of the CIA [and they are the most knowledgeable about its activities] have marshalled some important arguments against it:

—Congress is full of information leaks. Some of the CIA top secrets might thus become public knowledge and destroy the agency's efficiency.

—The United States Constitution provides a separation of powers among executive, congressional and judicial branches. Congressional overseeing of CIA would violate this ideal.

—With politics playing an important part of Congressional committee actions, the CIA's

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